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POSTAGE STAMPS OF A T-NOMINATION
HIGHER THAN TWO CENTS NOT RECEIVED
ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE PLANET is issued weekly. The subscrip-
tion price is \$1.50 a year, in advance.
There are four ways by which money can be
sent by mail to our risk: 1. In a Post Office Money
Order, by Bank Check or Draft, or an Express
Money Order, and when none of these can be
procured, in a Registered Letter.

Money Order.—You can buy a Money Order
at any Post-Office, payable at the Richmond
Post-Office, and we will be responsible for its
delivery. Express Money Orders can be ob-
tained at any office of the American Express Co.
or United States Express Co., and the Wells
Fargo and Co.'s Express Company. We will be
responsible for money sent by any of these com-
panies. The Express Money Order is a safe and
convenient way for forwarding money.

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Office or an Express Office is not within your
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and send it to us by registered mail. If you
wish to send us money by registered mail, you
must then, if the letter is lost or stolen, it can
be traced. You can send money in this manner
at your risk.

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ET continued for another year after your sub-
scription has run out, you then notify us by
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not order their paper discontinued at the ex-
piration of time for which it has been paid are
liable for the payment of the subscription
up to date when they order the paper discon-
tinued.

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to renew your subscription or to discontinue
your paper, you should give your name and
address in full, otherwise we cannot find you
name on our books.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—In order to change
your address, a subscriber must send the new
address as well as the present address.

Entered in the Post-Office at Richmond, Va.,
as second class matter.

SATURDAY MAY 12, 1900.

Let us save money and buy prop-
erty.

We must succeed; we must press
forward.

Treat all men politely, it will pay in
the long run.

Let us not fail to encourage those
who are struggling upward.

England is smiling, while the United
States is adopting its policy.

It seems that all of the powers of
darkness are arrayed against us.

Colored men, we can contend for
our rights without being insulting.

Our white enemies are multiplying,
but our white friends are on the in-
crease.

The war in the Philippines is as ac-
tive as ever. In fact, it seems that
the Philippines have taken a fresh hold.

Every colored man should vote May
24th, 1900, against the calling of the
constitutional convention. We want
the convention called for a few reasons
and we do not want it called for many
others.

The startling announcement is now
made that there is a shortage of
\$760,000 at Havana, Cuba and the fig-
ures are still rising.

To speak plainly CHARLES F. W.
NEELY (white) is charged with stealing
that amount of money from the United
States Government.

It is now admitted that other white
men are involved. We have not heard
from the Negro-haters who are con-
stantly prating about the lifting of a
chicken or the carrying away of a
sheep.

The trouble is that we imitate the
white man's bad qualities and pay too
little attention to his good ones. White
folks, set us a better example.

FAITH IN THEM.

We have not lost faith in the white
people of Virginia. We have not be-
lieved that the Electoral Board of
Richmond City would not deal justly
with us.

There is no politics in Jackson Ward
as generally understood. It is only an
effort to secure good government.
This section of the city was set apart
for the colored people and at the time
of the gerrymander, it was so under-
stood.

This is why there are so many white
citizens who have sided with us in our
contention. The Ward Convention
nominated an exceptionally strong
ticket, composed of men of property,
influence and character.

These citizens ask that they be ac-
cused of rights under the state
constitution.

When that time comes that we have
no part in the right to name public of-
ficials, we become a thing,—property,

to defend the person or persons re-
sponsible for the crime which has been
committed.

Mr. WALTER CHRISTIAN condemns it
as does every member of the Electoral
Board. We dislike to go into Court,
both on account of the expense and
the trouble. But what else were we
to do? How could we secure our
rights under the law? We simply ask
for fair play and we feel confident that
every citizen, be he white or black,
will say that we have been conserva-
tive and were justified in the course
which we have pursued.

MORE ABOUT HIM.

The Richmond, Va., TIMES, in its is-
sue of the 9th inst., says that it would
not weary its readers with discussing
the Negro question and then proceeds
to do the very thing which it declares
it would not do.

It tells about the awakening of the
North to a true appreciation of this
subject, of the mistake made in vest-
ing the right of franchise in a class of
people who were unfitted for its exer-
cise, although these same people had
helped to save the union.

It now proposes to undo, after thirty
years all that was done and although
the race of people who were unfitted
to vote in 1865 are fitted for that privi-
lege in 1900.

Moreover, it makes race the basis of
its objection rather than condition.
Instead of discussing the advisability
of disfranchising the illiterate or the
shiftless of all races, it proposes to visit
their affliction only upon the Negro.

Because TOM JONES, a Negro is igno-
rant, WILLIAM SMITH, a Negro who is
intelligent must be disfranchised along
with him.

The inquiry of the whole transaction
is shown in this absurd argument.
For our part, we are a citizen of the
United States; we pay taxes, both real
and personal; we are intelligent; we
have rights guaranteed to us by con-
stitutions, both state and national, and
color forms no basis in either instru-
ment. Why should we be denied our
rights? This is the question which the
TIMES must answer.

You can hold your constitutional
convention. You can take away from
one freeman his rights, but it will not
be long before the other freemen on
the white side of the contention will
meet a similar fate.

The attempt has been made before
and oligarchies have governed for
many years. Their downfall was her-
alded before hand and their discomfit-
ure is known to all the world.

Both in sacred and profane history
the record is spread to be read of all
men and we insist that all of our rights
be given us and all of the privileges
accorded which are guaranteed under
our laws.

Suffice it to say that men die, but
principles live on forever.

COLORED MEN AS JURORS.

The following telegraphic dispatch
would seem to indicate that the United
States Supreme Court is disposed to
get back to the old land-mark and to
regard with favor the great constitu-
tional rights for which SUMNER con-
tended and LINCOLN died:

Washington, April 18.—The Sixth Cir-
cuit case, familiar to the people of Tex-
as, was decided today by the supreme
court, and in a way that is of great
importance to Texas and all the South-
ern States. The decision changes the
whole practice of investigation in
criminal charges against Negroes and
their trial on criminal indictments.
As is well-known, Seth Carter is under
indictment charged with murder. He
moved to quash the indictment, alleg-
ing that notwithstanding a quarter of
the population of Arkansas was com-
posed of Negroes, no member of that
race were included on the panel of the
grand jury. The record shows that his
counsel asked leave to introduce testi-
mony to this effect, but the petition
was denied. And also that the Galves-
ton grand jury overruled the motion with-
out investigating.

The Texas court of appeals sustained
the trial court on the ground that evi-
dence had been offered by defendant
on the point raised. Justice Gray of
the United States supreme court today
holds that this was a false assumption,
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and are placed on a level with horses,
sheep, dogs, cattle, etc., which are
treated well, but are denied a voice in
the government.

The Golden Rule is no longer regard-
ed and every effort is being made to
establish a government of classes. It
is necessary therefore that all citizens
of color vote on May 24th against this
monstrous proposition.

While we know that the purpose of
this constitutional convention is to
take thousands of dollars out of the
pockets of certain favored classes, to
abolish useless offices, etc., neverthe-
less, we are unwilling to take the
chance of having an assault made up-
on our manhood rights.

Let every colored man talk to every
white friend, with whom he is ac-
quainted. Let the waiters, the cooks,
the chambermaids, the hostlers, the
nurses discuss the matter with the
fair-minded Virginia ladies with whom
they come in contact every day. Let
them respectfully reason with their
employers.

If this is done effectively, and the
white men and women, who were
nursed by black mammys are shown
the injustice of the proposition, no
constitutional convention, which may
be called will be able to eliminate the
citizen of color as a political factor in
Virginia.

Already there is a strong sentiment
among native white Virginians against
the disfranchisement of native colored
Virginians.

Colored men, we must look to our
interest for our enemies are ever on
the alert.

"Awake, arise or be forever fallen!"

THOSE FORGERIES.

THE exposure of the forgery of the
names of citizens of Jackson Ward
created a sensation and the fact that
other notorious names had been sub-
mitted to the Clerk of the Hustings
Court caused much comment.

Mr. WALTER CHRISTIAN, the encum-
ber, is one of the most popular official-
ists in the state and his course has been
courteous and straightforward through-
out. Still, we have been unable to un-
derstand how he could have been leg-
ally advised to do as he did do.

The Parker Bill, Section 5, provides
that a person, in order to become a
candidate for an office must serve a
written notice on the Clerk of the
Hustings Court, and the said candi-
date must sign his name thereto and
that his signature must be attested by
two witnesses.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN JACKSON, E. J.
CRANE, BERNARD BROWN, R. H. GLOV-
ER, B. ADAMS, A. HAYES, JOHN G.
SMITH, THOMAS SMITH, WM. B. SMITH
did not do this. They did not author-
ize any one else to do it.

Mr. CHRISTIAN cannot claim that the
law was complied with, because before
the documents passed out of his hands,
he was given legal notice that none of
the parties referred to had complied
with the law.

Had Mr. CHRISTIAN been left to his
own inclinations and his ideas of right
and justice, we are frank enough to
say that the alleged notices would never
have been submitted to the Electoral
Board.

There is another provision of the
law which is equally as plain, positive
and commanding. It says:

"No person not announcing his candi-
dacy for above shall have his name
printed on the ballots provided for
such election."

How then can the Electoral Board
legally print the names of the citizens
referred to upon the official ballot? If
they do so, what becomes of their
oaths of office? These are pointed
questions. They demand an answer.

It is a question whether we are gov-
erned by law or anarchy, whether any
street rag-squall can set aside the
statutes and defy the ablest in the land
to show a way out of the difficulty.

This is task which we have request-
ed Mr. WILLIAM L. ROYALE, as counsel
for ourselves and colleagues, to un-
dertake. It involves expense and trou-
ble, but we might as well be born dead
as to live in this community shorn of
all of our rights, and made the object
of contempt for every irresponsible per-
son who chooses to trifle with the
rights guaranteed us by the Bill of
Rights of Virginia.

"THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA."

It is plainly evident that the colored
people of VIRGINIA have many staunch
friends among the better class of white
people in this state and that they are
not at all backward in expressing
themselves upon the subject.

As an illustration of this, the Rich-
mond, Va., TIMES published in its is-
sue of the 6th inst., a caustic, harsh
and bitter editorial against our people.

We wondered why it was that these
unwarranted attacks were kept up,
when we had done nothing to deserve
censure.

It is evident that some liberal-mind-
ed, justice-loving white men must
have taken the same view of the situa-
tion for this same journal in its issue
of the 8th inst., says:

"We are pained to hear that the ar-
ticle in The Times of Sunday on the
subject of Negro suffrage has been
characterized by an esteemed reader
as harsh and bitter. We have re-read
the article and we cannot see how the
charge can be fairly sustained. We are
quite certain that the article was
not written in any such spirit. No man
who was raised by an old Negro mammy
could be so harsh and bitter to the
Negro race. No man who saw the
devotion of the Negro slaves to the
white women and children of the
South during the war between the
States could have any other than a

kind feeling toward the black race."

We have long ago reached the con-
clusion that the writer of those Negro-
baiting articles in the Times was not
brought up by a black mammy, for all
of those kind of white people have
away down in their heart of hearts a
tender feeling for the brother in
black, being charitable over his short-
comings, kindly disposed over his
foibles and generous during his days of
trouble.

But the TIMES charges up much to
the All Wise Creator when it says:

"God Almighty has implanted in the
breast of every white man a prejudice
against the man with a black skin,
and these two will not affiliate in so-
ciety any more than oil will mix with
water. But that does not prevent the
white man from feeling kindly toward
the Negro and from being willing to
help him along."

If the condemnation of the Negro in
that Sunday morning's article was
helping him along, then we hope never
to witness an attempt to hinder his
progress.

The Negro floes to himself because
the white man seems to desire it;
and because he is nature's true gen-
tleman.

We know that oil and water will not
mix, but we have as yet been unable
to find where any branch of the hu-
man family was subject to any such
comparison. We trust we may be
pardoned for remarking that if such a
comparison holds good that the Negro
must be the water and the white man
of the Times' stripe the oil, for the
latter is slippery upon all questions of
right, and unreliable in the discus-
sion of the great principles which em-
brace the teachings of the Saviour.

But sir, the German prefers the
companionship of the German in pref-
erence to that of the Italian. The
Spaniard prefers the companionship
of the Spaniard in preference to that
of the Austrian. The Russian prefers
the companionship of the Russian in
preference to that of the Turk. The
Englishman prefers the compani-
onship of the Englishman in preference
to that of any of the other races.

The aristocrat prefers the compani-
onship of the aristocrat in preference
to that of the humble white classes.

The social line is as marked be-
tween the upper classes of the white
people and those of humbler origin as
it is between the white man and the
Negro.

Which is the oil, Mr. TIMES and
which the water?

This journal continues:

"Another thing that would prevent
the Times from being needlessly harsh
to the Negro is the fact that the Negro
race is not in a position to resent
such attacks. It requires no courage
for a newspaper conducted by a white
man to attack the Negro, for the
white man knows that he will not be
sailed to account."

Ah, there you admit that to attack
us is not only unmanly, but cowardly.
Then why did you do it?

The TIMES begs the question when it
says:

"For these reasons we would not
appear to be harsh, as we could not be
bitter, in anything we may say on this
subject. But we are dealing with the
condition. Negro suffrage has been a
curse to the South—a curse to the
black man as well as to the white man.
The time to remove it has come, and
the sooner the better. Such a con-
summation is in the interest of both
races, for it is in the interest of peace
and pure elections and good govern-
ment."

This is sophistry and not argument.
You are attempting to undo all that
the war accomplished. You would
take away from us on account of our
color a priceless legacy—the right of
franchise.

Take care lest in the effort you lose
yourself that which you deny to oth-
ers.

To argue that virtue can be obtained
from vice, that honesty can be obtain-
ed from dishonesty, that fair play can
be obtained from deceit is to attempt
to upset the fundamental principles of
creation, reverse the universe and set
at naught the teachings of all the phi-
losophers since the time the world be-
gan.

The reference to the conditions ex-
isting in SOUTH CAROLINA is a pen-
picture painted by Senator TILLMAN a
self-confessed murderer and he is not
one whom the right-thinking people will
either believe or adopt as their author-
ity in matters concerning the state of
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Precedent.—It seems this new
member paid \$500,000 for his seat! It
would be a dangerous precedent to ac-
cept his credentials.

Second Senator.—Decidedly! We can-
not afford to countenance any such ex-
orbitant price as that!—Detroit Jour-
nal.

Wouldn't Be Obstinate.
"We've come to tell yer, pardner,"
announced the spokesman of the vigi-
lance committee, "that every cuss in
town 'cep'n' yourself has agreed that
it's time fer yer ter light out."

"Ef that's the case, gents," replied
the facetious bad man, "I'll move ter
make it unanimous."—Philadelphia
Record.

More Likely.
Mrs. Kindheart—A poor tramp came
here to-day who said he had been blown
up by dynamite and lived to tell the
story. I gave him a dinner and some
of your old clothes.

Her Husband—I am afraid, my dear,
that he deceived you. He probably
tells the story to live.—N. Y. Journal.

Not a Success.
"I tried my poem on a dog, sir, as you
advised," said the poet.

"Well," said the editor, "what was
the result?"

"I was arrested by an officer of the
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals."—Harlem Life.

ARMOR PLATE USELESS

Against a Shell Now Being Tested
by Navy Officials.

AMERICAN OFFICER'S INVENTION

Because of the Latest Discovery in
the Art of Warfare the Senate De-
clines to Discuss the Armor Plate
Matter Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, May 9.—Some facts al-
most startling in their importance
were laid before the senate yesterday
afternoon in a legislative session at the
conclusion of the regular open session.
They related, it is understood, to the
invention of a shell by a prominent
officer of the United States navy—a
shell superior in every essential qual-
ity to any now in use either by this
or by any other government. The
quality of penetration possessed by
the shell is said to be so great that no
armor now manufactured in the United
States or abroad has sufficient resis-
tance to withstand it.

The facts, which were in possession
of only a few senators, were deemed
so important that the senate decided to
consider them in secret session.

After the naval bill had been laid
aside for the day Mr. Tillman asked
for a secret session in order that he
might explain to the senate why he
desired the armor plate matter to be
discussed in secret.

When the doors were closed he ex-
plained that several days ago he had
offered a resolution calling upon the
secretary of the navy to send to the
senate for its information the details
of tests made by the department's of-
ficials of armor plate at Indian Head.
No answer to that inquiry has been
received and in all human probability
none will be received.

It seems that Mr. Tillman called at
the navy department and was informed
that it would be unwise at this time
to make public the details of the tests
he had asked for, as it would place in
the hands, not only of the senate, but
of representatives of foreign govern-
ments, information which properly be-
longed exclusively to the United